

FRANK HURT'S MURDER IS PROSECUTED

Mrs. Creffield's Father Employs Attorney to Assist in Woman's Defense.

THINKS DAUGHTER IS MENTALLY UNBALANCED

Parent Almost Broke Down Over Second Tragedy—Expects to Be in Seattle When Women Pleaded for Mitchell Murder.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Corvallis, Ore., July 14.—O. V. Hurt this morning said:

"I am arranging for the defense of Mrs. Creffield. I feel it my duty as a father to assist her all I can. While I deplore the act as much as anyone living and am not upholding the deed, I do not think she is mentally responsible for the murder. The strain she has been under, I have said so all along and I feel sure of it. I consider Esther Mitchell in the same unbalanced mental state."

"I expect to secure lawyers possibly in both Seattle and Portland. Legitimate friends in Portland have kindly volunteered their services, but I prefer Seattle lawyers because they are thoroughly familiar with the case and have seen more of the girls heretofore."

"I expect to be in Seattle when the girls are to plead and will render what assistance I can."

When asked if he thought Frank Hurt knew of the plot to kill Mitchell, Mr. Hurt answered emphatically: "No, so far as Frank is concerned he had no more to do with it than a map in Alaska, and he should not be blamed in the least."

Mr. Hurt says he cannot guess where the trouble resultant from Creffield's will end. He is almost broken down over this second tragedy and his daughter's part in it.

LAND FRAUD CASES

(Continued From Page One.)

Fairs had taken, and expressed himself vigorously. "I don't understand this practice of defendants failing to appear," he said. "It is something new to me. When defendants are notified to appear for trial they must be here. If they have no business to telephone to me, and I will issue a bench warrant immediately if you desire it," said Mr. Henry.

Orders Bench Warrant. "Let the warrant be issued," ordered the court. The marshal will go to Legford and bring the defendant here at once.

Thomas O'Day said that he was not Hoge's attorney, but he had been informed by Nickell that Hoge was too sick to be moved.

It was decided to telephone to Medford for particulars of Hoge's condition. If he is able to travel he will be brought here, if not, the government will go through with the trial of Nickell, Kincaid and Miller.

During the noon recess, Nickell was asked about Hoge's illness. "I don't know him very well," he answered, "with the exception of what I understand he is very ill with kidney trouble."

Prior to the hitch caused by the failure of Hoge to answer to his name, considerable business was transacted. The courtroom was filled with jurors, defendants and attorneys. Mr. Henry and United States Attorney Bristol were on hand to take up the Nickell case and jointly conduct the prosecution.

Of the 40 jurors assigned to their names on the first call and one came in later. The absentees were John F. Ames, Samuel Connel, Alfred V. Folkman, Charles B. Fuchs, John Klosterman, Henry A. Knudson and Louis G. Pfander—of Portland, Mark Harburt of Albany, James Dart of St. Helens, Elmer Dixon of Oregon City, James G. Grittridge of Springfield, Arthur G. Kray of Montavilla, John Prindley of Verona and Turnbull of Salem.

Judge Gives Warning. Judge Hunt gave warning that business excuses would be given little consideration except in cases where absence might mean ruin. However, he would be willing to excuse persons ill in health and persons who have sick relatives.

The warning did not seem to have much effect for about 20 men threatened with jury duty hurried up to the bench and most of them gave business excuses. Nine excuses were granted, the successful applicants being W. G. Smith, Edward Perkins, Felix W. Isherwood, John B. Glover, Leopold Mayer, Joseph Schulmerich, M. J. Warren and Henry Everding. Benjamin Trenkman of Portland must have misunderstood what was said to him, for he went away and an officer of the court was sent after him.

Besides the absentees those remaining on the panel are: Charles C. Bradley, Emanuel S. Brubaker, Milton Damon, Adolph A. Dekum, Henry Hahn, Arthur B. Harris, Howard D. Kilham, C. H. Kopf, Julius Kraemer, Grant Phlegley and Benjamin Trenkman, all of Portland; E. P. Apperson and William Gunning, McMinnville; William Beard, J. H. Histon and J. W. Jack, Oregon City; Henry Bore, Farmington; Bedford Laughlin, Thurston Baxton and H. Johnson, Forest Grove; John Cunningham, Carlton; Daniel F. Dougherty, Montavilla; M. F. Dawson, Albany; Cass Gibson, Rickreall; Philip A. Graves, Liberal; R. H. Greer, Hillsboro; M. E. Kandle, Highland; Charles Kuykendall, William Merchant and Thomas Perry, North Yamhill; F. A. Mangold, Gervais; C. H. Riches, Turner; Seth Riggs, Crowley;

BOYS DROWNED NEAR EUGENE

Ray Sumner Loses His Life in Waters of the Willamette.

COMPANION HAS NARROW ESCAPE FROM SAME FATE

Emil Kuest Attempts to Rescue Sinking Youth Whose Frantic Struggles Nearly Carried His Friend to the Bottom Also.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Eugene, Ore., July 14.—Ray Sumner, a popular student of the Eugene High school, was drowned in the Willamette river a mile and a half below city yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock.

The young man was swimming in the river with five others. He was in a deep portion of the stream when he was seized with cramps or became exhausted and began to sink. He called for help and Emil Kuest, one of his companions, swam out and attempted to keep him afloat, but the drowning boy's struggles almost caused young Kuest to drown and it was with difficulty that he saved himself. The other boys attempted to dive for the body at the bottom of the river but were unsuccessful. A number of men soon afterward arrived on the bank and brought the body to shore and they worked with it for a long time but were unable to produce any signs of life.

The young man was aged 18 years and lives with a father, T. C. Sumner, two brothers and a sister. The family came here from Kansas about two years ago. Ray would have graduated at the High school next year had he lived.

According to the story told by Harmaning, he was pacing the forecastle deck whistling when the mate came from below and ordered him to cease his noise.

Unthinkingly, he resumed warbling a few minutes later, when the officer appeared again with a revolver and fired at him.

Fritz Harmening, Seaman on Schooner Snow and Burgess, Gets Bullet From Mate.

PORTLAND SAILOR IS SHOT BECAUSE HE WHISTLED

(Journal Special Service.)

San Francisco, Ore., July 14.—A result of an altercation with the first mate of the five-masted schooner Snow and Burgess off the Farallones at midnight Friday night was from Portland, Fritz Harmening, a sailor, 21 years of age, was shot in the left shoulder and seriously wounded.

The bullet seared its way through the flesh and lodged in the middle of his back. When his vessel reached here this afternoon the injured man was taken to the harbor emergency hospital where the bullet was extracted.

According to the story told by Harmaning, he was pacing the forecastle deck whistling when the mate came from below and ordered him to cease his noise.

Unthinkingly, he resumed warbling a few minutes later, when the officer appeared again with a revolver and fired at him.

Inquiry among many members of the union today reveals a decided determination to fight to the finish, if necessary. The men are unflinchingly determined to see that the demands for better conditions. They do not strike an uncompromising attitude, however. In fact, they say that they are willing to discuss any reasonable compromise that will be made on a promise with them in any means out of the question.

International Organizer Burton made the following statement today: "The men are not united in their demands. Whatever their action the international organization will be behind them."

Burton also intimated that if there is a strike it will not be the fault of the men, but the fault of the company. They men say they are organized into a body for the betterment of their own work and to see that the condition of labor. They are unable to accomplish results by working together where they could not in acting singly. The action of the company in refusing to deal with a committee from the men is simply an attempt to prevent the men from acting in a body. The leaders say that a recognition of the union is demanded only because it is a necessary condition of the men toward securing a better bargain with their employers.

Not Looking for Strike. "A strike is the last thing the street-car men of this town are looking for," said Mr. Burton. "A streetcar strike in Portland would be a disaster to other industries. It is something that directly affects the whole city. If the men strike, it will not be because they wish to do so. It will be because the company refuses to deal with the men on questions vital to the welfare of both the men and the company."

The recent "raise of wages" inaugurated by the new streetcar company is scoffed at by the men as a ploy to keep them from organizing. The men say that in fact a reduction for some of the men. The new scale pays all conductors and motormen 21 cents an hour during the first six months of their service, 22 cents an hour for the next six months and a further raise of one cent an hour every six months until the wages are 27 cents an hour, which is the maximum. This makes the minimum 21 cents an hour on all lines, while previous to this the minimum on the O. W. P. line and 21 cents on the other. The only advantage, the men say, is that previously on the Portland Consolidated lines it was necessary to work a year before getting as much as 24 cents an hour.

Want More Pay. The men want more pay, they say, because of the unusually high cost of living in Portland. They point to the fact that in nearly every other city on the coast rents are lower and provisions are lower, while the wages of the street-car employees are in many cases higher. International Organizer Burton says that the wages of the carmen in Sacramento, Oakland, San Francisco, San Jose and Stockton are all higher than in Portland. In Oakland some of the motormen get as high as 27 cents an hour, some conductors as high as 30 cents an hour. The great rank and file are paid 23 cents the first year, 24 the second and 27 cents the third year. In Oakland a motorman gets 27 cents an hour after two years of service. In Portland he must work 15 years before attaining

W. P. M'BEER BURIED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Corvallis, Ore., July 14.—The funeral of the late W. P. M'Beer, who died at the family home near this city Friday night from hemorrhage of the brain, occurred Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, from the residence, interment being made in Newton cemetery.

Mr. M'Beer was born in Missouri in 1847 and had resided in Benton county ever since he was a small boy. He was one of the best known and wealthiest ranchers in the county. The immediate survivors are the widow and four daughters, all of Benton county.

FARMERS OF SHERMAN COUNTY ORGANIZE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Moro, Ore., July 14.—The Sherman County Farmers' Cooperative Association has effected permanent organization with the following officers: George T. Farr, of Moro, president; Victor Smith, of Wasco, treasurer; W. M. Barnett, of Wasco, secretary; George A. Maloy of Moro, A. M. Wright of Monkland, Fred Kurosh of Gray Valley, and A. C. Johnson of Kent, executive committee.

SHOOT HERSELF AFTER TRYING TO KILL GIRL

San Jose, Cal., July 15.—Elias Jordan this morning attempted to murder her daughter Elias. She caught the girl in the basement of her home and tried to strangle her with a rope but failed. She then shot herself through the temple, dying instantly.

BOYS DROWNED NEAR EUGENE

Ray Sumner Loses His Life in Waters of the Willamette.

COMPANION HAS NARROW ESCAPE FROM SAME FATE

Emil Kuest Attempts to Rescue Sinking Youth Whose Frantic Struggles Nearly Carried His Friend to the Bottom Also.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Eugene, Ore., July 14.—Ray Sumner, a popular student of the Eugene High school, was drowned in the Willamette river a mile and a half below city yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock.

The young man was swimming in the river with five others. He was in a deep portion of the stream when he was seized with cramps or became exhausted and began to sink. He called for help and Emil Kuest, one of his companions, swam out and attempted to keep him afloat, but the drowning boy's struggles almost caused young Kuest to drown and it was with difficulty that he saved himself. The other boys attempted to dive for the body at the bottom of the river but were unsuccessful. A number of men soon afterward arrived on the bank and brought the body to shore and they worked with it for a long time but were unable to produce any signs of life.

The young man was aged 18 years and lives with a father, T. C. Sumner, two brothers and a sister. The family came here from Kansas about two years ago. Ray would have graduated at the High school next year had he lived.

According to the story told by Harmaning, he was pacing the forecastle deck whistling when the mate came from below and ordered him to cease his noise.

Unthinkingly, he resumed warbling a few minutes later, when the officer appeared again with a revolver and fired at him.

Fritz Harmening, Seaman on Schooner Snow and Burgess, Gets Bullet From Mate.

PORTLAND SAILOR IS SHOT BECAUSE HE WHISTLED

(Journal Special Service.)

San Francisco, Ore., July 14.—A result of an altercation with the first mate of the five-masted schooner Snow and Burgess off the Farallones at midnight Friday night was from Portland, Fritz Harmening, a sailor, 21 years of age, was shot in the left shoulder and seriously wounded.

The bullet seared its way through the flesh and lodged in the middle of his back. When his vessel reached here this afternoon the injured man was taken to the harbor emergency hospital where the bullet was extracted.

According to the story told by Harmaning, he was pacing the forecastle deck whistling when the mate came from below and ordered him to cease his noise.

Unthinkingly, he resumed warbling a few minutes later, when the officer appeared again with a revolver and fired at him.

Inquiry among many members of the union today reveals a decided determination to fight to the finish, if necessary. The men are unflinchingly determined to see that the demands for better conditions. They do not strike an uncompromising attitude, however. In fact, they say that they are willing to discuss any reasonable compromise that will be made on a promise with them in any means out of the question.

International Organizer Burton made the following statement today: "The men are not united in their demands. Whatever their action the international organization will be behind them."

Burton also intimated that if there is a strike it will not be the fault of the men, but the fault of the company. They men say they are organized into a body for the betterment of their own work and to see that the condition of labor. They are unable to accomplish results by working together where they could not in acting singly. The action of the company in refusing to deal with a committee from the men is simply an attempt to prevent the men from acting in a body. The leaders say that a recognition of the union is demanded only because it is a necessary condition of the men toward securing a better bargain with their employers.

Not Looking for Strike. "A strike is the last thing the street-car men of this town are looking for," said Mr. Burton. "A streetcar strike in Portland would be a disaster to other industries. It is something that directly affects the whole city. If the men strike, it will not be because they wish to do so. It will be because the company refuses to deal with the men on questions vital to the welfare of both the men and the company."

The recent "raise of wages" inaugurated by the new streetcar company is scoffed at by the men as a ploy to keep them from organizing. The men say that in fact a reduction for some of the men. The new scale pays all conductors and motormen 21 cents an hour during the first six months of their service, 22 cents an hour for the next six months and a further raise of one cent an hour every six months until the wages are 27 cents an hour, which is the maximum. This makes the minimum 21 cents an hour on all lines, while previous to this the minimum on the O. W. P. line and 21 cents on the other. The only advantage, the men say, is that previously on the Portland Consolidated lines it was necessary to work a year before getting as much as 24 cents an hour.

Want More Pay. The men want more pay, they say, because of the unusually high cost of living in Portland. They point to the fact that in nearly every other city on the coast rents are lower and provisions are lower, while the wages of the street-car employees are in many cases higher. International Organizer Burton says that the wages of the carmen in Sacramento, Oakland, San Francisco, San Jose and Stockton are all higher than in Portland. In Oakland some of the motormen get as high as 27 cents an hour, some conductors as high as 30 cents an hour. The great rank and file are paid 23 cents the first year, 24 the second and 27 cents the third year. In Oakland a motorman gets 27 cents an hour after two years of service. In Portland he must work 15 years before attaining

A Great Music House

The recent purchase of the great system of stores owned by the Allen & Gilbert-Ramaker Co. which formed a perfect network of agencies throughout Oregon, Washington and Idaho, by the old, reliable houses of Sherman, Clay & Co., have done business at Kearney and Butler streets, San Francisco, for over 25 years, is beyond doubt the most significant transaction that has occurred in the music trade of the west.

Sherman, Clay & Co. are the largest music dealers in the entire United States—west and that is Lyon & Healey of Chicago.

Sherman, Clay & Co. have become great by the devotion to high ideals and from Los Angeles to Portland, Seattle and Spokane they now have a well-organized system of stores and the same will be operated upon the basis that has ever characterized the business of Sherman, Clay & Co. "Honest values, at honest prices upon the most satisfactory terms."

As formerly, the business will be conducted under the name, Allen & Gilbert-Ramaker Co., but the great Stetway Piano will be added to the already strong line of pianos.

Buying a piano it will pay you to make sure of its honest worth. A piano to give satisfaction must have splendid tone quality and possess lasting qualities of durability.

For the past year the stores of Allen & Gilbert-Ramaker Co. throughout the northwest have been known as "The House of Quality"

There is a fitness in the name, because their pianos are indeed pianos of quality.

We Want You To be our customer, our satisfied customer. We promise you every courtesy and attention that lies within the gift of an old, well-known, reliable house.

Pianos For Rent Pianos Tuned

Allen & Gilbert-Ramaker Co. Streetway Dealers. "THE HOUSE OF QUALITY."

Corner of Sixth and Morrison Streets.

to that wage. Secretary McKenny said today that there are only 23 Portland streetcar employees out of a total of 600 who are getting the 27 cent wage. More than one third, he averred, are below the 23 cent class.

At a point the streetcar men will be stubborn for is the reinstatement of Secretary McKenny. It is argued that if McKenny can be fired for being an active unionist, all other unionists, active or not, can be fired one at a time for being unionists and the organization can thereby be destroyed. Many carmen were heard to say today that McKenny would be back at his job in a very few days or there would be a strike.

Suggestions that the employees on the O. W. P. lines may strike and the rest continue at work are universally met by the carmen with shakes of the head. The sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of standing together in every sense of the word. No back-down talk is heard at all so far. The men are standing together with unusual unanimity.

MANNING AND BROUGHER

(Continued From Page One.)

He was at a luncheon table and some one made that remark and the judge nodded his assent. If the time ever comes when that judge wants to make a positive statement I will go to him."

"I think you ought to go to him," said Mr. Manning. "I will make you a proposition. I will give you a new \$50 suit of clothes if you can take me to a judge who has ever acquiesced in any such an opinion."

"Then how is it you have gained the reputation of falling to prosecute?" asked Dr. Brougher.

Says He Tried to Marry Cases. "I do not know. I did not know I had such a reputation," replied Mr. Manning. "The fact is that I went before the circuit court and made an earnest plea to have those trials proceeded with at once. I even offered to forego my vacation in order to take those cases, but the judge would not set them for trial before September. Now, if this is true, what do you say?"

"I am willing to trust you," replied Dr. Brougher. "I think as you did Dr. Brougher, that trials as you did directly affects the whole city. If the men strike, it will not be because they wish to do so. It will be because the company refuses to deal with the men on questions vital to the welfare of both the men and the company."

The recent "raise of wages" inaugurated by the new streetcar company is scoffed at by the men as a ploy to keep them from organizing. The men say that in fact a reduction for some of the men. The new scale pays all conductors and motormen 21 cents an hour during the first six months of their service, 22 cents an hour for the next six months and a further raise of one cent an hour every six months until the wages are 27 cents an hour, which is the maximum. This makes the minimum 21 cents an hour on all lines, while previous to this the minimum on the O. W. P. line and 21 cents on the other. The only advantage, the men say, is that previously on the Portland Consolidated lines it was necessary to work a year before getting as much as 24 cents an hour.

Want More Pay. The men want more pay, they say, because of the unusually high cost of living in Portland. They point to the fact that in nearly every other city on the coast rents are lower and provisions are lower, while the wages of the street-car employees are in many cases higher. International Organizer Burton says that the wages of the carmen in Sacramento, Oakland, San Francisco, San Jose and Stockton are all higher than in Portland. In Oakland some of the motormen get as high as 27 cents an hour, some conductors as high as 30 cents an hour. The great rank and file are paid 23 cents the first year, 24 the second and 27 cents the third year. In Oakland a motorman gets 27 cents an hour after two years of service. In Portland he must work 15 years before attaining

Only a General Impression. "But I did not say you would do this," protested Dr. Brougher, again. "I only did it was the general impression that there would be no trials. The paper misquoted me."

"I do not know who can have that impression. I certainly have done every thing I could do to get these men tried and will continue to do all I can. But you have no right to make public such a wrong opinion as this when you do not know the facts. I can not suit everybody. Neither can you."

"No, I do not suit half of them," admitted Dr. Brougher. "Neither do I," said Mr. Manning. "But when I want you to come down here for this morning, I want to tell me if you know of two boys who bought liquor at the Oaks, as this paper says."

"I heard of two boys whom I was told could be produced."

"Then give me their names. I will subpoena them here, arrest the men who sold the liquor to them and prosecute them."

And still no names.

A Great Music House

The recent purchase of the great system of stores owned by the Allen & Gilbert-Ramaker Co. which formed a perfect network of agencies throughout Oregon, Washington and Idaho, by the old, reliable houses of Sherman, Clay & Co., have done business at Kearney and Butler streets, San Francisco, for over 25 years, is beyond doubt the most significant transaction that has occurred in the music trade of the west.

Sherman, Clay & Co. are the largest music dealers in the entire United States—west and that is Lyon & Healey of Chicago.

Sherman, Clay & Co. have become great by the devotion to high ideals and from Los Angeles to Portland, Seattle and Spokane they now have a well-organized system of stores and the same will be operated upon the basis that has ever characterized the business of Sherman, Clay & Co. "Honest values, at honest prices upon the most satisfactory terms."

As formerly, the business will be conducted under the name, Allen & Gilbert-Ramaker Co., but the great Stetway Piano will be added to the already strong line of pianos.

Buying a piano it will pay you to make sure of its honest worth. A piano to give satisfaction must have splendid tone quality and possess lasting qualities of durability.

For the past year the stores of Allen & Gilbert-Ramaker Co. throughout the northwest have been known as "The House of Quality"

There is a fitness in the name, because their pianos are indeed pianos of quality.

We Want You To be our customer, our satisfied customer. We promise you every courtesy and attention that lies within the gift of an old, well-known, reliable house.

Pianos For Rent Pianos Tuned

Allen & Gilbert-Ramaker Co. Streetway Dealers. "THE HOUSE OF QUALITY."

Corner of Sixth and Morrison Streets.

to that wage. Secretary McKenny said today that there are only 23 Portland streetcar employees out of a total of 600 who are getting the 27 cent wage. More than one third, he averred, are below the 23 cent class.

At a point the streetcar men will be stubborn for is the reinstatement of Secretary McKenny. It is argued that if McKenny can be fired for being an active unionist, all other unionists, active or not, can be fired one at a time for being unionists and the organization can thereby be destroyed. Many carmen were heard to say today that McKenny would be back at his job in a very few days or there would be a strike.

Suggestions that the employees on the O. W. P. lines may strike and the rest continue at work are universally met by the carmen with shakes of the head. The sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of standing together in every sense of the word. No back-down talk is heard at all so far. The men are standing together with unusual unanimity.

MANNING AND BROUGHER

(Continued From Page One.)

He was at a luncheon table and some one made that remark and the judge nodded his assent. If the time ever comes when that judge wants to make a positive statement I will go to him."

"I think you ought to go to him," said Mr. Manning. "I will make you a proposition. I will give you a new \$50 suit of clothes if you can take me to a judge who has ever acquiesced in any such an opinion."

"Then how is it you have gained the reputation of falling to prosecute?" asked Dr. Brougher.

Says He Tried to Marry Cases. "I do not know. I did not know I had such a reputation," replied Mr. Manning. "The fact is that I went before the circuit court and made an earnest plea to have those trials proceeded with at once. I even offered to forego my vacation in order to take those cases, but the judge would not set them for trial before September. Now, if this is true, what do you say?"

"I am willing to trust you," replied Dr. Brougher. "I think as you did Dr. Brougher, that trials as you did directly affects the whole city. If the men strike, it will not be because they wish to do so. It will be because the company refuses to deal with the men on questions vital to the welfare of both the men and the company."

The recent "raise of wages" inaugurated by the new streetcar company is scoffed at by the men as a ploy to keep them from organizing. The men say that in fact a reduction for some of the men. The new scale pays all conductors and motormen 21 cents an hour during the first six months of their service, 22 cents an hour for the next six months and a further raise of one cent an hour every six months until the wages are 27 cents an hour, which is the maximum. This makes the minimum 21 cents an hour on all lines, while previous to this the minimum on the O. W. P. line and 21 cents on the other. The only advantage, the men say, is that previously on the Portland Consolidated lines it was necessary to work a year before getting as much as 24 cents an hour.

Want More Pay. The men want more pay, they say, because of the unusually high cost of living in Portland. They point to the fact that in nearly every other city on the coast rents are lower and provisions are lower, while the wages of the street-car employees are in many cases higher. International Organizer Burton says that the wages of the carmen in Sacramento, Oakland, San Francisco, San Jose and Stockton are all higher than in Portland. In Oakland some of the motormen get as high as 27 cents an hour, some conductors as high as 30 cents an hour. The great rank and file are paid 23 cents the first year, 24 the second and 27 cents the third year. In Oakland a motorman gets 27 cents an hour after two years of service. In Portland he must work 15 years before attaining

Only a General Impression. "But I did not say you would do this," protested Dr. Brougher, again. "I only did it was the general impression that there would be no trials. The paper misquoted me."

"I do not know who can have that impression. I certainly have done every thing I could do to get these men tried and will continue to do all I can. But you have no right to make public such a wrong opinion as this when you do not know the facts. I can not suit everybody. Neither can you."

"No, I do not suit half of them," admitted Dr. Brougher. "Neither do I," said Mr. Manning. "But when I want you to come down here for this morning, I want to tell me if you know of two boys who bought liquor at the Oaks, as this paper says."

"I heard of two boys whom I was told could be produced."

"Then give me their names. I will subpoena them here, arrest the men who sold the liquor to them and prosecute them."

And still no names.

Retired Wheat King Keen to Appreciate Merit of The Journal's Contest.

Here is an incident which illustrates how the Journal's educational contest renews past friendships and welds together the missing links of former associations of the Oregon Journal, saying:

Saturday a dignified and prosperous appearing gentleman presented himself at the subscription counter in the office of the Oregon Journal, saying:

"I want to help Guy Graham of Troutdale, Oregon, to win a scholarship in the Journal's educational contest. I will subscribe for one year and \$50 to cover the price by carrier of the 5,000 copies of the Journal. I will also contribute \$500 to the contest. I am glad to help the boy along to that extent and shall do more for him when I can. I have known him for the sake of the pleasant memory which I cherish of his excellent father who was my friend."

"About four years ago," continued the patron, "Guy Graham's father was drowned in the slough near Troutdale before the very eyes of my son and his wife. The elder Graham owned a little farm down on the bank of the Columbia river. He was a man who was helping him to open up the new piece of land. Graham fished and did odd jobs to make time to study. He was a man of fine character and very devoted to his growing family. The accident which resulted in the loss of one of those peculiar fatalities which occur to men who work about the water was not caused by carelessness or neglect on his part."

"Mrs. Graham was left with three small children and an undeveloped piece of land. She was forced to do double duty, to take care of the children and to earn the means for their support. She began to teach at Troutdale. Life is a struggle for her. Guy is at the age when he needs special schooling to fit him to make his own way in the world and to help the mother who has so bravely struggled to protect and educate him. His mother has a scholarship in the Journal's contest."

The enthusiastic champion of Guy Graham proves to be Mr. H. McArthur of St. Helens, a retired wheatgrower of Umatilla county, Oregon. He is known to all the bunchgrassers of the northwest as a man who has grown prosperous by seeing the merits of business propositions, having prospered as much by buying and selling farms as by reaping crops from his own homestead. He recently appreciates the opportunity offered so unobtrusively and deserving young people by The Journal's educational contest and he is making a pretty strong head in it right at this time.

There is room for others in this contest, plenty of room, as the race for the prizes is just beginning. And the number of scholarships now offering almost equals the number of contestants. As soon as you have a son or daughter who has young friends needing a special or classical training should nominate them in the contest. Send their names and addresses to "The Contest Manager, The Journal, Portland, Oregon."

PRIZES OF OREGON JOURNAL CONTEST